

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Democracy and the Negro Vote.

From the N. Y. Times.

A subject of much excitement is the reported inclination of newly-emancipated freedmen to ally themselves with the Democratic party. Stories come from three or four of the reconstructed States which are intended to create an impression favorable to the prospects of the Democracy among the blacks. Negro meetings are chronicled, negro conversions proclaimed, and general stampedes from the Republican ranks are predicted. We know the value of these reports too well to be misled by their high coloring. Few of them have the genuine ring, and even those are so mingled with the details that we might suspect their basis to be narrow. The declarations of some notable negro in favor of Seymour prove nothing unless it also be shown that these declarations are not fatal to his influence among his fellows. The remembrance of the black Nash, in South Carolina, of his joining Wade Hampton in loud hurraing, and his subsequent bolt to the Republican side to avert a general black taboing, makes us doubtful and inquisitive when a fuss is made about some other Nash elsewhere. For similar reasons we receive with many grains of allowance statements concerning the organization of black Democratic clubs. There may be such organizations, gotten up under the cruel process which Mr. Cobb and other rebels learned in the days of slavery. But that they are numerous, strong, or voluntary, we shall not believe without further evidence than the malcontent press has yet furnished.

At the same time we cannot ignore the fact that the Mississippi Constitution would not have been rejected without the help of a considerable percentage of the colored vote, and that several of the Democrats in the Georgia Legislature represent constituencies into which the black element largely enters. The experience of these States is conclusive as to the ability of the whites, with careful management, to control in a large degree those whom they lately owned, and whom they still employ. The presumption that kind treatment and a due regard for the rights of freedmen, as a condition of allowance statements concerning the organization of black Democratic clubs. There may be such organizations, gotten up under the cruel process which Mr. Cobb and other rebels learned in the days of slavery. But that they are numerous, strong, or voluntary, we shall not believe without further evidence than the malcontent press has yet furnished.

At the same time we cannot ignore the fact that the Mississippi Constitution would not have been rejected without the help of a considerable percentage of the colored vote, and that several of the Democrats in the Georgia Legislature represent constituencies into which the black element largely enters. The experience of these States is conclusive as to the ability of the whites, with careful management, to control in a large degree those whom they lately owned, and whom they still employ. The presumption that kind treatment and a due regard for the rights of freedmen, as a condition of allowance statements concerning the organization of black Democratic clubs. There may be such organizations, gotten up under the cruel process which Mr. Cobb and other rebels learned in the days of slavery. But that they are numerous, strong, or voluntary, we shall not believe without further evidence than the malcontent press has yet furnished.

The exceptions to this remark are so rare and unimportant that they only strengthen the rule. Resolutions are printed purporting to have been adopted somewhere in Mississippi, in which a recognition of the negro's right is promised; but they are unsupported by a single name, or by the slightest sign of concurrence in the local press. Again, at the Mobile Democratic ratification meeting, Mr. C. C. Langdon, addressing colored people, said: "We recognize the fact that you are entitled to vote in elections, and we are not going to deprive you of this right." Neither this, however, nor on any other occasion, could we make the promise binding on the Southern Democracy, has this recognition assumed a positive form. On the other hand, Mr. Wade Hampton, who some time ago advocated impartial suffrage, found the idea unpalatable among his friends, and dropped it as suddenly as he had espoused it. The same is true of others. At this moment, therefore, the Southern Democratic leaders, with hardly a single exception, couple their avowals as to influencing the negro vote with a declaration of unabated hostility to the principle involved. The Charleston News is more candid than most of its contemporaries:—

"That the negro does vote, and that he will vote at the coming election, is an unmistakable fact and this negro vote is proposed by the Democracy of the Southern States as the practical advantage of the Democratic party. This we do not desire to conceal. Our plans and purposes are plain and honest. They admit of no double meaning, and leave no room for doubt or equivocation.

"It is with this declaration that we go before the colored people, and tell them to vote for the Democratic candidates, believing and knowing, as we do, that the Democratic party alone will secure to them the substantial fruits of freedom. We promise them no universal suffrage—they are not able to cast their votes intelligently. We promise them no aid, notice and broad access to the ballot-box, as the white men do. But while we will not promise what the sentiment of the South will not allow to be performed, we will not allow voters of the North and West have condemned in a hundred elections, we do pledge ourselves under the same conditions to do all in our power to enable him to do so with profit under the protection of equal laws."

The News tells the truth, we doubt not. The opponents of the new governments propose to turn the negro vote "to the practical advantage of the Democratic party"; but they will not concede universal or even qualified colored suffrage, because "the sentiment of the South" is determinedly opposed to both. Hence, in part the skepticism which the alleged progress of Democracy among the negroes excites. There might be some pretext for it if the whites, as a matter of expediency, pledged themselves not to disturb the rights acquired by the colored man. But it has neither reason nor probability, so long as the object of acquiring colored votes is to procure disfranchisement. The blacks may be deceived in some things. They might not unreasonably give a preference to their old masters over more recent friends, were the circumstances otherwise equal. But the odds will all be on the other way while this radical difference exists between the parties on the subject of suffrage. The freedmen hold in their hands the means of securing as rights what the Democracy proposes to concede as favors. They have tasted of the exercise of this power, and have a direct interest in the governments now in operation. And something more than vague boasting will be necessary to convince us that they are likely to surrender everything into the hands of those who would degrade and disfranchise them. The canvass will be more feebly conducted than we expect it to be, if Democratic sophisms be left unexploded or Democratic falsehoods unanswared.

The Rosecrans Mission to Mexico.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The mission of General Rosecrans to Mexico is a highly important one. That country is in the crisis of its history and fate, and this country is called upon by every consideration of policy, humanity, and destiny to close its misfortunes and crimes. General Rosecrans is the very man for this mission, and is going on it at the nick of time.

Scarcely a day passes that news does not arrive of fresh outbreaks of civil war in Mexico. It is the old story—a perpetual reiteration of the old and long-standing malady. An ambitious chief, a general governor, or a plundering and murdering bandit jumps up and sets at defiance the Government in one place to-day and in another place the next day, and so it continues day after day and year after year. The news published yesterday, and indeed, for some time past, shows the Juárez government to be in a precarious situation. Governor Hernandez, of Vera Cruz, had returned from Matamoros, where he had failed to put down the insurgents; the land and sea operations undertaken against the rebels of Alvarez had also failed; the city of Vera Cruz was full of malcontents, and the rebels were making raids within musket range of the city; civil authority had been suspended; Colonel Dominguez had been defeated by the Yucatan Indians, and kidnapping, murders, and robberies were of frequent and general occurrence throughout the Republic. But it is unnecessary to recite all the horrors of that disorganized country. They are well known, and, as we said, that is the chronic condition of Mexico.

The United States is not without blame for this state of things. We should have held Mexico and established a good and stable government there when we conquered it and General Scott was in the capital. Our short-sighted politicians, having the slavery question on the brain, feared to annex such a vast territory to the southward, and we lost a glorious opportunity of giving peace to and developing the wonderful resources of that country. What a different condition Mexico would have been in to-day! Twenty years have passed since that opportunity occurred. What wealth would have been developed both for Mexico and this republic! What progress would have been made in that time had we continued to hold the country! Not only did we lose the greatest advantages, but we have been close upon a war with a great European power in consequence. Napoleon stepped in to establish a government there during our civil war. He attempted to do what we ought to have done long before. We were brought to the verge of a war with France in expelling the European intruders and in defending the Monroe doctrine. The Mexican republic owes its existence, as is well known, to the United States, which, however, they seem to forget, and are ungrateful.

Yet another glorious opportunity was lost when the French were leaving, and Mexico, and to give it a general grant proposed to send Sheridan with an army for this purpose. Like the great Roman generals of old he saw the destiny and glory of his own country. He saw, in fact, what was the inevitable destiny of Mexico as well, and he proposed to carry that out while Mexico was dependent upon the United States, and while we had large armies in the field, ripe with experience, and full of ambition. The general would gladly have gone on this mission himself, and so would other heroes and great soldiers, but Mr. Seward's trimming and short-sighted policy frustrated the object. The red tape of the State Department arrested our destiny, and the destiny of Mexico, and has continued the misery and troubles of that Republic. Even European nations, inimical as they are to the growth and power of the United States, reproached us for want of foresight and courage, and gave us the opportunity to atone and give peace to Mexico.

What is to be done now? Only one thing, and the sooner that is done the better. Either establish a protectorate over Mexico or annex it. The latter would be best, would save future difficulties, and would accomplish at once what is inevitable. This would be mercy to Mexico, and would make it a rich, prosperous, and great country. Some silly and sentimental people might talk about national independence and pretend to dread the extension of the national flag; but this would be mere sentiment and hubbub. Mexico would have more honor and glory in being a part of this great republic, and her wealth and prosperity would be increased a hundred-fold. General Rosecrans is going out there at the right time, and is the right man to accomplish this. Like General Grant, he comprehends this necessary and old Roman policy. The Mexicans, like the Carthaginians when they were defeated by the superior power of Rome, should gladly accept their destiny, and show, as Carthage did, that they are a brave, energetic, and great people, and so would other heroes and great men. We have taken up the glove precisely as they threw it down. They virtually say:— "Here is our foremost statesman and patriot! scrutinize his course, and decide therefrom how he would serve and suit you as President, and judge us and our aims by it, deliberately chosen standard-bearer!" We accept the issue as they tender it, and have endeavored to show, from his own deeds and words, why he should not be chosen President. What else should we have done? In what scales should he desire to be weighed? If to quote Seymour's harangues to prove Seymour's disloyalty to human liberty and his impelled country be "throwing mud," how shall we conduct the canvass so as not to make the cheeks of the World blush? Let us see what we have charged, and how far our charges have been met:—

I. We have charged that Horatio Seymour, throughout the long struggle between liberty and slavery for predominance in our country, has been the subtle, fluent, adroit, sophisticated, unscrupulous, unflinching attorney of slavery—the champion of her successive aggressions on the rights and the dominion of free labor in the annexation of Texas, the overthrow of the Missouri restriction, his border ruffian outrages in Kansas, the late Scott decision, the Lecompton inquiry, etc. etc. Has this been denied? Has it not been virtually confessed, even by the World? II. We charged that, when the Southern Democratic chiefs, having deliberately divided the Democratic party in order that Mr. Lincoln might be chosen President by the Republicans, at once made that election a pretext for inaugurating secession, Governor Seymour, instead of blaming them for such conduct and threatening them with fearful consequences in case they did not desist from attempting to break up the Union, pitched savagely into the Republicans, and insisted that they (not yet invested with power) should surrender their cardinal principle and bargain to unite in extending slavery over free territory, or bear the blame of having broken up the Union. Is this denied? Where? By whom? III. We charged that Governor Seymour, at the Tweedle Hall Convention, Feb. 1, 1851, thus berated the Republicans for not consenting to aid in the extension of slavery:— "We do not expect to have witnesses from this Conference. Revolution has actually begun. The term secession is divested of none of its terrors, nor do arguments to prove secession inconsistent with our Constitution stay its progress, or mitigate its evils. All virtue, patriotism, and intelligence, seem to have fled from the North. Civil war has been kindled in the configuration of an asylum for madmen—some look on with idiotic stupidity; some in sullen silence; and some scatter the firebrands which consume the fabric above them, and bring upon all a common destruction. Is there one revolting aspect in this scene which you do not see there the senseless imbecility, the garden's idlers, the madmen's eyes displayed in regard to justice, the madmen's mad party purposes, while the glory, the honor, and the safety of the country, are all forgotten? The same prevailing fanaticism has brought evil upon all the institutions of our land. Our churches are torn asunder and dedicated to partisan purposes. The wrongs of our local legislation, the growing burdens of debt and taxation, the most disastrous of the African in the free States, which is marked by each recurring census, are all due to the neglect of his own duties, caused by the complete absorption of the public mind by a senseless, unreasoning fanaticism. The agitation of the question of slavery has thus far brought greater evils upon the free States than it has upon the institutions of those against whom it has been directed. The doctrine of local rights, has thus far proved more hurtful to the members in the free States than to those against whom it has been directed. We would advise the Conservative States of Virginia and Kentucky that, if they wish to be used, it must be exerted against the United States, and not against the free States. In entering upon this contest, to undertake our opponents, and thus subject ourselves to the disgrace of defeat in an ignominious warfare. Let us not be misled by the promises of the North less revolutionary than successful secession by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by the force of our arms, and thus make it valuable to our people, and distinguish it among the nations of the earth?"

Grant and the Cotton Speculation.

From the N. Y. World.

Witnesses in general and volunteer witnesses in particular should have good memories. The revelations recently made in regard to the probable origin of General Grant's extraordinary and, until now, unaccountable order expelling the rebels as a class from their homes in his department, have not only certain Mr. W. F. Mellen, who was employed as a Treasury Agent during the war, to come forward and declare his belief that General

Grant never issued any such "peremptory" to the Mack Brothers as the father of General Grant alleges that he did, basing upon that allegation a suit against the aforesaid Mack Brothers for refusing to pay over to him, the father of General Grant aforesaid, his just and proper compensation for obtaining the said permit.

It is no concern of ours to vindicate the veracity of General Grant's father against the opinion and belief of Mr. W. F. Mellen, and since Mr. Mellen has thought fit to obtrude his opinion and belief upon the attention of the public, and since the Tribune's Mr. Mellen's opinion and belief as the final and conclusive evidence of General Grant's dishonesty and impurity, it is proper to say that Mr. Mellen very seriously damages the value of his testimony not only by the extravagant application which he seeks to make of it, but also by the way in which he misrepresents and exaggerates his own position during the war.

Mr. Mellen says of himself:— "All trade in territory recovered to our possession by the Western armies was conducted under my general supervision, subject to the immediate control of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the beginning to the end of the war. This made it necessary that I should be constantly conferring with General Grant, and other commanders of the Western armies, in regard to their views and wishes concerning trade in the rear, and also with the assistant agents of the Treasury Department who issued the permits. I am satisfied that no one has been able to have given by General Grant which would not have come to my knowledge, and I feel certain that he would have been able to do so at any time or for any purpose."

Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Mellen never possessed this "general supervision" of which he speaks until after the act of Congress regulating trade with the reconquered States, which was approved on the 12th day of March, 1863. Before the passage of that act and the publication by President Lincoln of his trade proclamation of March 31, 1863, the regulation of trade with the rebel States was assumed and controlled exclusively by the military authorities. This is the language used by Secretary Chase himself in his Annual Report for the year 1863. The Secretary expressly says that the act of March 12, 1863, "devolved upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of regulating trade," and it was in the discharge of the duty thus devolved upon him that Secretary Chase, late in the spring of 1863, conferred upon Mr. Mellen the office which he now rather generally describes as having given him general supervision of trade in the territory recovered by our Western armies from the beginning to the end of the war.

As the transaction between the Mack Brothers and General Grant's father took place in December, 1862, nearly six months before Mr. Mellen enjoyed the authority of a "general supervision," it will be seen at once that this gentleman is somewhat rash in asserting that "no permit to trade could have been issued by General Grant without the knowledge of" him, Mr. Mellen aforesaid!

Once more, we repeat, we desire to get at the truth and at the truth only in this matter. And it must be admitted to be extremely odd that no distinct, contemporaneous and authentic evidence has yet been produced to show that the curious coincidence in point of time between the signing of a contract by the Mack Brothers and General Grant's father on the 6th of December, 1862, and the issuing by General Grant of an order forbidding "personal application" by Jews for permits to trade" on the 10th of December, 1862, was a coincidence only.

Has Seymour Been Slandered?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The World asserts that "When Governor Seymour was first nominated for the Presidency by the national Democracy, he was assailed by a certain party, once began throwing mud at him, and they have continued ever since so to do," etc. etc.

—We meet this charge with a flat contradiction. We have thrown no "mud" at Governor Seymour. As the World in effect confesses, we have in no manner assailed nor questioned his private or public life, but he is a candidate for our very highest public trust, and his public life and utterances have been made legitimate subjects of inquiry and criticism, not by us, but by our political adversaries. They have set Horatio Seymour before the country, and challenged a scrutiny of his past career as a politician. We have taken up the glove precisely as they threw it down. They virtually say:— "Here is our foremost statesman and patriot! scrutinize his course, and decide therefrom how he would serve and suit you as President, and judge us and our aims by it, deliberately chosen standard-bearer!" We accept the issue as they tender it, and have endeavored to show, from his own deeds and words, why he should not be chosen President. What else should we have done? In what scales should he desire to be weighed? If to quote Seymour's harangues to prove Seymour's disloyalty to human liberty and his impelled country be "throwing mud," how shall we conduct the canvass so as not to make the cheeks of the World blush? Let us see what we have charged, and how far our charges have been met:—

I. We have charged that Horatio Seymour, throughout the long struggle between liberty and slavery for predominance in our country, has been the subtle, fluent, adroit, sophisticated, unscrupulous, unflinching attorney of slavery—the champion of her successive aggressions on the rights and the dominion of free labor in the annexation of Texas, the overthrow of the Missouri restriction, his border ruffian outrages in Kansas, the late Scott decision, the Lecompton inquiry, etc. etc. Has this been denied? Has it not been virtually confessed, even by the World? II. We charged that, when the Southern Democratic chiefs, having deliberately divided the Democratic party in order that Mr. Lincoln might be chosen President by the Republicans, at once made that election a pretext for inaugurating secession, Governor Seymour, instead of blaming them for such conduct and threatening them with fearful consequences in case they did not desist from attempting to break up the Union, pitched savagely into the Republicans, and insisted that they (not yet invested with power) should surrender their cardinal principle and bargain to unite in extending slavery over free territory, or bear the blame of having broken up the Union. Is this denied? Where? By whom? III. We charged that Governor Seymour, at the Tweedle Hall Convention, Feb. 1, 1851, thus berated the Republicans for not consenting to aid in the extension of slavery:— "We do not expect to have witnesses from this Conference. Revolution has actually begun. The term secession is divested of none of its terrors, nor do arguments to prove secession inconsistent with our Constitution stay its progress, or mitigate its evils. All virtue, patriotism, and intelligence, seem to have fled from the North. Civil war has been kindled in the configuration of an asylum for madmen—some look on with idiotic stupidity; some in sullen silence; and some scatter the firebrands which consume the fabric above them, and bring upon all a common destruction. Is there one revolting aspect in this scene which you do not see there the senseless imbecility, the garden's idlers, the madmen's eyes displayed in regard to justice, the madmen's mad party purposes, while the glory, the honor, and the safety of the country, are all forgotten? The same prevailing fanaticism has brought evil upon all the institutions of our land. Our churches are torn asunder and dedicated to partisan purposes. The wrongs of our local legislation, the growing burdens of debt and taxation, the most disastrous of the African in the free States, which is marked by each recurring census, are all due to the neglect of his own duties, caused by the complete absorption of the public mind by a senseless, unreasoning fanaticism. The agitation of the question of slavery has thus far brought greater evils upon the free States than it has upon the institutions of those against whom it has been directed. The doctrine of local rights, has thus far proved more hurtful to the members in the free States than to those against whom it has been directed. We would advise the Conservative States of Virginia and Kentucky that, if they wish to be used, it must be exerted against the United States, and not against the free States. In entering upon this contest, to undertake our opponents, and thus subject ourselves to the disgrace of defeat in an ignominious warfare. Let us not be misled by the promises of the North less revolutionary than successful secession by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by the force of our arms, and thus make it valuable to our people, and distinguish it among the nations of the earth?"

—These covert threats of mob violence and State secession were the palpable overture to the negro-killing, horse-sacking, orphan asylum-burning outbreak that soon followed. That outbreak was the fulfillment of Thayer's threat that, if the North would have civil war, it should be inaugurated on her own soil. But for Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, and Pemberton's surrender to Grant at Vicksburg, and Banks' capture of Port Hudson, all provisions daily prepared us at this critical time, our gutters would have run shoe-deep in blood, and our city probably been burned by our domestic rebels. The disasters of their Southern patriots blasted their hopes and measurably paralyzed their arms.

VII. We have charged that Governor Seymour, coming to our city while the bloody Rebel riots were in progress, and at once surrounded by a part of the mob, who suspended their siege of the Tribune office and faced toward the City Hall steps to listen to him, addressed them as follows:— "I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the President there, and to have the draft suspended and stopped." (Vociferous cheers.)

—Here you see that Seymour commends himself as the friend of these ruffians because he was doing his utmost to get the draft stopped and sent his Adjutant-General to Washington for the purpose. They wanted to help the Rebels, and stopping the draft was exactly in their line. IX. We have charged that Governor Seymour appealed to President Lincoln to stop the draft, as though it were an act of wanton, needless, tyrannical exaction, and not a stern necessity required for the national salvation—saying:— "It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Confederation which they are called upon to obey because it is on the statute-book, is in itself a violation of the supreme Constitutional law. I do not know what I believe would be the consequences of a violent, harsh policy, before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scarcely wonder that I am a co-worker of the people to-day you can readily learn."

Our churches are torn asunder and dedicated to partisan purposes. The wrongs of our local legislation, the growing burdens of debt and taxation, the most disastrous of the African in the free States, which is marked by each recurring census, are all due to the neglect of his own duties, caused by the complete absorption of the public mind by a senseless, unreasoning fanaticism. The agitation of the question of slavery has thus far brought greater evils upon the free States than it has upon the institutions of those against whom it has been directed. The doctrine of local rights, has thus far proved more hurtful to the members in the free States than to those against whom it has been directed. We would advise the Conservative States of Virginia and Kentucky that, if they wish to be used, it must be exerted against the United States, and not against the free States. In entering upon this contest, to undertake our opponents, and thus subject ourselves to the disgrace of defeat in an ignominious warfare. Let us not be misled by the promises of the North less revolutionary than successful secession by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by the force of our arms, and thus make it valuable to our people, and distinguish it among the nations of the earth?"

—We would advise the Conservative States of Virginia and Kentucky that, if they wish to be used, it must be exerted against the United States, and not against the free States. In entering upon this contest, to undertake our opponents, and thus subject ourselves to the disgrace of defeat in an ignominious warfare. Let us not be misled by the promises of the North less revolutionary than successful secession by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by the force of our arms, and thus make it valuable to our people, and distinguish it among the nations of the earth?"

IV. We have charged that, at that same Convention, James S. Thayer (then and now a leading and intimate conspirator of Seymour) followed and seconded him in these words:— "If we cannot, we can at least, in an authoritative way and a practical manner, arrive at the truth by the force of our arms, and thus subject ourselves to the disgrace of defeat in an ignominious warfare. Let us not be misled by the promises of the North less revolutionary than successful secession by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by the force of our arms, and thus make it valuable to our people, and distinguish it among the nations of the earth?"

—These covert threats of mob violence and State secession were the palpable overture to the negro-killing, horse-sacking, orphan asylum-burning outbreak that soon followed. That outbreak was the fulfillment of Thayer's threat that, if the North would have civil war, it should be inaugurated on her own soil. But for Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, and Pemberton's surrender to Grant at Vicksburg, and Banks' capture of Port Hudson, all provisions daily prepared us at this critical time, our gutters would have run shoe-deep in blood, and our city probably been burned by our domestic rebels. The disasters of their Southern patriots blasted their hopes and measurably paralyzed their arms.

VIII. We have charged that Governor Seymour, coming to our city while the bloody Rebel riots were in progress, and at once surrounded by a part of the mob, who suspended their siege of the Tribune office and faced toward the City Hall steps to listen to him, addressed them as follows:— "I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the President there, and to have the draft suspended and stopped." (Vociferous cheers.)

—Here you see that Seymour commends himself as the friend of these ruffians because he was doing his utmost to get the draft stopped and sent his Adjutant-General to Washington for the purpose. They wanted to help the Rebels, and stopping the draft was exactly in their line.

X. We have charged that Governor Seymour appealed to President Lincoln to stop the draft, as though it were an act of wanton, needless, tyrannical exaction, and not a stern necessity required for the national salvation—saying:— "It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Confederation which they are called upon to obey because it is on the statute-book, is in itself a violation of the supreme Constitutional law. I do not know what I believe would be the consequences of a violent, harsh policy, before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scarcely wonder that I am a co-worker of the people to-day you can readily learn."

—These covert threats of mob violence and State secession were the palpable overture to the negro-killing, horse-sacking, orphan asylum-burning outbreak that soon followed. That outbreak was the fulfillment of Thayer's threat that, if the North would have civil war, it should be inaugurated on her own soil. But for Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, and Pemberton's surrender to Grant at Vicksburg, and Banks' capture of Port Hudson, all provisions daily prepared us at this critical time, our gutters would have run shoe-deep in blood, and our city probably been burned by our domestic rebels. The disasters of their Southern patriots blasted their hopes and measurably paralyzed their arms.

XI. We have charged that Governor Seymour, coming to our city while the bloody Rebel riots were in progress, and at once surrounded by a part of the mob, who suspended their siege of the Tribune office and faced toward the City Hall steps to listen to him, addressed them as follows:— "I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the President there, and to have the draft suspended and stopped." (Vociferous cheers.)

—Here you see that Seymour commends himself as the friend of these ruffians because he was doing his utmost to get the draft stopped and sent his Adjutant-General to Washington for the purpose. They wanted to help the Rebels, and stopping the draft was exactly in their line.

XII. We have charged that Governor Seymour appealed to President Lincoln to stop the draft, as though it were an act of wanton, needless, tyrannical exaction, and not a stern necessity required for the national salvation—saying:— "It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Confederation which they are called upon to obey because it is on the statute-book, is in itself a violation of the supreme Constitutional law. I do not know what I believe would be the consequences of a violent, harsh policy, before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scarcely wonder that I am a co-worker of the people to-day you can readily learn."

—These covert threats of mob violence and State secession were the palpable overture to the negro-killing, horse-sacking, orphan asylum-burning outbreak that soon followed. That outbreak was the fulfillment of Thayer's threat that, if the North would have civil war, it should be inaugurated on her own soil. But for Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, and Pemberton's surrender to Grant at Vicksburg, and Banks' capture of Port Hudson, all provisions daily prepared us at this critical time, our gutters would have run shoe-deep in blood, and our city probably been burned by our domestic rebels. The disasters of their Southern patriots blasted their hopes and measurably paralyzed their arms.

XIII. We have charged that Governor Seymour, coming to our city while the bloody Rebel riots were in progress, and at once surrounded by a part of the mob, who suspended their siege of the Tribune office and faced toward the City Hall steps to listen to him, addressed them as follows:— "I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the President there, and to have the draft suspended and stopped." (Vociferous cheers.)

—Here you see that Seymour commends himself as the friend of these ruffians because he was doing his utmost to get the draft stopped and sent his Adjutant-General to Washington for the purpose. They wanted to help the Rebels, and stopping the draft was exactly in their line.

XIV. We have charged that Governor Seymour appealed to President Lincoln to stop the draft, as though it were an act of wanton, needless, tyrannical exaction, and not a stern necessity required for the national salvation—saying:— "It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Confederation which they are called upon to obey because it is on the statute-book, is in itself a violation of the supreme Constitutional law. I do not know what I believe would be the consequences of a violent, harsh policy, before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scarcely wonder that I am a co-worker of the people to-day you can readily learn."

—These covert threats of mob violence and State secession were the palpable overture to the negro-killing, horse-sacking, orphan asylum-burning outbreak that soon followed. That outbreak was the fulfillment of Thayer's threat that, if the North would have civil war, it should be inaugurated on her own soil. But for Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, and Pemberton's surrender to Grant at Vicksburg, and Banks' capture of Port Hudson, all provisions daily prepared us at this critical time, our gutters would have run shoe-deep in blood, and our city probably been burned by our domestic rebels. The disasters of their Southern patriots blasted their hopes and measurably paralyzed their arms.

XV. We have charged that Governor Seymour, coming to our city while the bloody Rebel riots were in progress, and at once surrounded by a part of the mob, who suspended their siege of the Tribune office and faced toward the City Hall steps to listen to him, addressed them as follows:— "I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Washington to confer with the President there, and to have the draft suspended and stopped." (Vociferous cheers.)

—Here you see that Seymour commends himself as the friend of these ruffians because he was doing his utmost to get the draft stopped and sent his Adjutant-General to Washington for the purpose. They wanted to help the Rebels, and stopping the draft was exactly in their line.

XVI. We have charged that Governor Seymour appealed to President Lincoln to stop the draft, as though it were an act of wanton, needless, tyrannical exaction, and not a stern necessity required for the national salvation—saying:— "It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Confederation which they are called upon to obey because it is on the statute-book, is in itself a violation of the supreme Constitutional law. I do not know what I believe would be the consequences of a violent, harsh policy, before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scarcely wonder that I am a co-worker of the people to-day you can readily learn."

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANWY & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND, OF 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868. ALSO, FINE FINE AYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, OF GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845. Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Disillery, of this year's manufacture.

WINES, ETC. SONOMA WINE COMPANY. Established for the sale of PURE CALIFORNIA WINES. This Company offer for sale pure California Wines, WHITE, CLAYTON, CATAWA, FORB, BEBBER, CABELL, ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE, PURE GRAPES BRANDY, wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain no sugar but the pure juice of the grape. Sole No. 28 BANK STREET, Philadelphia. HAIN & QUAIN, Agents 58 Imp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE STS., IMPORTER OF Brandy, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc., AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, FOR THE SALE OF PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. LUMBER. F. H. WILLIAMS, SEVENTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN OFFERS FOR SALE PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK. BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CAROLINA 44 and 54 FLOORING, HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES, CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCHED SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS, ALSO, A FULL LINE OF WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS. LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 727 N. 12th St.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, WALNUT PLANK. 1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FLOOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CALAWA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASPEN FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORENCE SHINGLES, WALNUT PLANK. 1868. WALNUT BBS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BBS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868. UNDERKILLS LUMBER, UNDERKILLS LUMBER, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED GIBBERLY, WHITE OAK FLOOR AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR, FLOOR PATTERNS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. BILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 256 SOUTH STREET.

T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHACKAMAXON STREET WARE, BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS, (66 CALLED), PHILADELPHIA, AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW PINE AND SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc. Deal in all the best quality of lumber, constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, RAFTERS, LATHS, PICKETS, BEDDING, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PINE AND BOARDS, AND RAILROAD CARBON PINE. ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY. UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28, FIFTEENTH STREET. ESLEY & BRO., PROPRIETORS. Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices. WOOD MOULDINGS, CRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELLS. Newsels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings; WOOD MOULDINGS, CRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELLS. Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 2, 3, 4, and 4 inches. BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order.

GROCERIES, ETC. TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC., ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE STS. 1177P GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, REMOVED To No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA. COTTON AND FLAX, RAIL, RICK AND CANVAS, FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers in all numbers and brands, TONS, AVERING, TRUNK, and WAGON COVER, DICK, A. P. & CO. Sole Agents of the above goods, and several lines of Paul G. Helling, Salt Tires, etc. JOHN W. GIBBS, 29 JONES ALLEY

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner of FOURTH and BACE STS., PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 613P